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RAJYA SABHA

The following report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to provide for the eviction of unauthorised occupants from public premises and for certain incidental matters, was presented to the Rajya Sabha on the 2nd May, 1958:—

Composition of the Joint Committee.

Members

RAJYA SABHA

1. Shri Prakash Narain Sapru—*Chairman*
2. Shri Har Prasad Saksena.
3. Shri P. S. Rajagopal Naidu.
4. Shrimati Yashoda Reddy.
5. Shri Ram Sahai.
6. Shri Rajabhau Vithalrao Dangre.
7. Shri Onkar Nath.
8. Shri Jugal Kishore.
9. Shri Maheswar Naik.
10. Syed Mazhar Imam.
11. Shri Suresh Chandra Deb.
12. Shri Naraindas Rattanmal Malkani.
13. Shri Narsingrao Balbhimrao Deshmukh.
14. Shri V. Prasad Rao.
15. Shri Theodore Bodra.

LOK SABHA

16. Shri N. B. Maiti.
17. Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani.
18. Shri Naval Prabhakar.
19. Shri T. N. Viswanatha Reddy.
20. Shri Vutukuru Rami Reddy.
21. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed.
22. Shri Jhulan Sinha.
23. Shri Bhola Raut.
24. Shri Chhaganlal M. Kedaria.
25. Sardar Amar Singh Saigal.
26. Shri M. Sankarapandian.
27. Shri M. K. Shivananjappa.
28. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi.
29. Shri Shobha Ram.
30. Shri Syed Ahmad Mehdi.
31. Shri Kanhaiya Lal Balmiki.
32. Shri Sinhasan Singh.
33. Shri Padam Dev.
34. Shri Shivram Rango Rane.
35. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi.
36. Shri P. K. Kodliyan.
37. Shri Mohan Swarup.
38. Shri Braj Raj Singh.
39. Shri Subiman Ghose.
40. Shri Jaipal Singh.
41. Shri Surendra Mahanty.
42. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee.
43. Shri B. N. Datar.
44. Shri Anil K. Chanda.
45. Shri K. C. Reddy.

REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE

1. the Chairman of the Joint Committee to which the Bill* to provide for the eviction of unauthorised occupants from public premises and for certain incidental matters was referred, having been authorised to submit the Report on their behalf, present this their Report, with the Bill as amended by the Committee annexed thereto.

2. The Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on the 10th March, 1958. The motion for reference of the Bill to a Joint Committee of the Houses (*vide* Appendix I) was moved on the 12th March, 1958 by Shri Anil K. Chanda, Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply and was adopted by the House on the same day.

3. The Lok Sabha discussed the said motion on the 18th and 19th March, 1958 and concurred in it on the 19th March, 1958 (Appendix II).

4. As the Rajya Sabha was not in Session the message from the Lok Sabha was circulated to the members of the Rajya Sabha on the 19th March, 1958.

5. The Committee held eight meetings in all.

6. The Report of the Joint Committee was to be presented on the 22nd April, 1958. The Committee was granted extension of time upto the 2nd May, 1958.

7. The first meeting of the Committee was held on the 2nd April, 1958.

8. On a request by the Committee, Shri C. K. Daphtary, Solicitor General of India, attended the meeting of the Committee on the 22nd April, 1958, and gave his view that the Bill generally met with the requirements of the Constitution.

9. The Committee took up clause by clause consideration of the Bill on the 24th April, 1958, and such consideration concluded on the 28th April, 1958.

10. The Committee considered and adopted the draft Report on the 30th April, 1958.

11. The main purpose of the Bill is to empower the Government to evict, without going through the usual civil court proceedings,

*Published in Part II, Section 2, of the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated 10th March, 1958.

unauthorised occupants of public premises. The Committee agree that such powers should be vested in the Government, but they are anxious that the exercise of these powers should not result in undue hardship to displaced persons and that displaced persons should not be put to any unnecessary loss as a result of the demolition of structures put up by them. The Select Committee on the Delhi Premises (Requisition and Eviction) Amendment Bill, 1950 in its Report, dated 10.9.1951, made certain recommendations in this behalf. When the Bill came up for consideration in the Provisional Parliament on the 29th September, 1951 Shri N. V. Gadgil, the then Minister of Works, Production and Supply gave assurances on behalf of the Government to carry out the recommendations of the Select Committee. The Joint Committee recommend that the Government should implement those assurances in letter and spirit.

12. The principal changes proposed by the Committee in the Bill and the reasons therefor are set out in the following paragraphs:

Clause 3.—The Committee recommend to the Government that in the matter of appointment of estate officers, they should, wherever possible, appoint men with legal qualifications.

Clause 4.—The Committee think that apart from the service of notice by affixation on the outer door or some other conspicuous part of public premises, the other modes of service should be regulated by rules to be made by the Central Government under clause 13 of the Bill.

Sub-clause (3) was accordingly amended.

The Committee are of opinion that if the estate officer knows or has reasons to believe that any persons are in occupation of public premises, he should serve notice on them by post or by delivering or tendering the same to them or in such other manner as may be prescribed in rules to be made under clause 13 of the Bill.

Sub-clause (4) has been amended accordingly.

Clause 5.—*Sub-clause (1).*—This sub-clause has been amended to provide that the estate officer should take evidence which may be produced by the aggrieved party and that he should record reasons when he makes any order of eviction. The amendment also enjoins the estate officer to fix a date for making such order of eviction.

Sub-clause (2).—This sub-clause has been amended so as to extend the period of compliance of the order of eviction from thirty days to forty-five days.

Clause 6.—A new proviso has been added to sub-clause (2) of this clause to enable the estate officer to refer to the civil court of competent jurisdiction any dispute between rival claimants to the balance of the sale proceeds of property left on public premises.

Clause 7.—This clause has been amended to empower the estate officer to recover rent or damages in respect of public premises in such instalments as he may specify in his order.

Clause 9.—The period of limitation for preferring an appeal has been raised from fifteen days to thirty days.

13. The Committee while considering the provisions of this Bill took note of the provisions for ejectment contained in the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954. The Committee feel that in view of the general provisions for eviction contained in the Bill, the provisions for ejectment contained in that Act require reconsideration.

14. The Joint Committee recommend that the Bill as amended be passed.

NEW DELHI;
April 30, 1958.

P. N. SAPRU,
Chairman of the Joint Committee.

MINUTES OF DISSENT

I

We appreciate the spirit of the Bill that the practice of unauthorised occupation in public premises should be discouraged. With the large scale influx of the refugees, the housing problem in the country has taken a serious turn. The Government, in spite of its vast resources has not been able to cope with the gigantic problem. The occupants of these unauthorised places stem from very very poor strata of society, viz. Harijans, displaced persons, labourers engaged on building construction. They were removed from place to place until they constructed their unauthorised houses, huts or tenements on those premises from where they await their eviction. The Joint Committee has recommended that a lenient view should be taken while dealing with displaced persons and that they should not be put to undue hardship or unnecessary loss. Either they will be allowed to live at the same site or will be given alternative accommodation if they are evicted at all. We have got every sympathy with displaced persons but the condition of the Harijans and labourers engaged on building construction is probably worse. We poignantly feel that they will be badly affected by this enactment. They sail in the same boat with the displaced persons and their plight is no less miserable than that of displaced persons. We are, therefore, strongly of the opinion that the same lenient and sympathetic consideration be shown to Harijan and labourers engaged on building construction as is proposed in the case of displaced persons.

They all are without hearth and homes and monetarily in life-long drudgery. If they are evicted, they will be rendered homeless and shelterless. When we talk of socialistic pattern of society, at least such poor persons do need some consideration at the hands of the National Government. There are a number of such slums throughout the country in which displaced persons and Harijans, particularly the labourers engaged on building construction dwell. In some such camps Harijans constitute more than 80 per cent. of the dwellers. We simply demand that either they should be allowed to continue in their huts or be given alternative accommodation in case they are evicted from the site.

NEW DELHI;
April 30, 1958.

KANHAIYA LAL BALMIKI
NAVAL PRABHAKAR.

II

The main purpose of the Bill is to empower the Government to evict, without going through the usual Civil Code proceedings, unauthorised occupants of public premises. And the definition of 'Public Premises' has been made to include all properties that were evacuee properties before 1955, when they were acquired by the Government under the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954.

2. The inclusion of the "evacuee properties" in the definition of public premises brings the problem of displaced persons occupying such premises in the forefront, particularly when it has been conceded on behalf of the Ministry of Rehabilitation that assurances had been given by the Government, that:

- (a) when any displaced person has occupied any public land or constructed any building etc., upon such land before 15th August, 1950, he shall not be removed nor such construction demolished unless certain specified conditions were fulfilled; and
- (b) the possession of unauthorised refugee occupants of evacuee properties before and up to 31st December, 1954 (31st December, 1955 in the case of refugees settled in Ambala) will be regularised on the condition that all dues etc., were paid by the occupants concerned in the prescribed manner. (*Vide* note of the Ministry of Rehabilitation circulated to the Members of the Joint Committee).

3. We proposed in the Joint Committee that the assurances referred to above be either made substantive clauses of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Bill, 1958, to protect the displaced persons affected, or premises that were evacuee properties before 1955 and public premises that were in occupation of displaced persons before 15th August, 1950 and were in occupation of displaced persons who built thereon, be excluded from the definition of 'Public Premises'. Acceptance of this suggestion would not in any way conflict with the right of the Government to evict displaced persons under section 19 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954, which also provides summary

procedure of eviction subject of course, to compliance by the Government of the assurances given in the Rules made thereunder. But this suggestion has not been accepted by the Joint Committee, hence this Note of Dissent.

4. It has been recommended by the Joint Committee, no doubt, that 'the Government should implement these assurances in letter and spirit'. But this is only a pious wish inasmuch as similar assurances and commitments were not fully implemented previously when recommendations were made by the Select Committee on the Delhi Premises (Requisition and Eviction) Amendment Bill, 1950.

5. We are also of the view that the proposed legislation, of the nature covering 'evacuee property' when such property is already subject to a statute might create legal complications, affecting the validity and *intra vires* nature of the new Act.

SUCHETA KRIPALANI,
AMAR SINGH SAIGAL,
SURENDRA MAHANTY,
NAVAL PRABHAKAR,
KANHAJIYALAL BALMIKI,
AJIT SINGH SARHADI,
ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE,
BRAJ RAJ SINGH.

NEW DELHI;
May 1, 1958.

III

It has been explained that the present Bill is being brought forward with a view to meet the objections that have been raised by the various High Courts in the course of their judgments on certain provisions of the Public Premises (Eviction) Act, 1950, which were considered to be *ultra vires* of the Constitution.

The Calcutta High Court held the view that certain provisions of the Act of 1950 offend against article 19(1) (f) of the Constitution, which deals with the fundamental rights of citizens to acquire, hold and dispose of property. The Punjab High Court in its judgment agrees with the judgment of the Calcutta High Court.

We strongly feel that the Government while framing this new Bill has tried to overlook and bypass the judgment of the Allahabad High Court in this respect.

Such deliberate brushing aside of the judgment of the Allahabad High Court becomes clear from the observations made by Shri K. C. Reddy, Minister of Works, Housing and Supply during the course of his reply to the discussion of the motion in the Lok Sabha on the 18th March, 1958. Shri K. C. Reddy observed:

“As regards the judgment of the Allahabad High Court, Government are advised that there is an intelligible basis for such a differentiation and if the judgment of the Allahabad High Court went to the Supreme Court, our case is very strong. It is only in respect of other aspects of the judgment that we have been advised that we have to go in for a new Bill. It is under these circumstances that we have not taken steps to meet the objection made in the judgment of the Allahabad High Court.”

The Bill as emerged from the Joint Committee also reflects the same attitude.

The Government, in their obvious haste, have failed in taking into consideration all aspects of the question.

The magnitude of the problem is enormous. Refugees, petty traders, barbers, cobblers, washermen, sweepers, Government servants, the vast army of construction workers, and in fact different classes of people are going to be affected by this Bill. If evidence was taken, it would have enabled the Committee to realise the practical

difficulties and the problems that those people are facing, before adopting measures to evict them. It is unfortunate that majority of the members of the Committee did not deem it necessary either to take fresh evidence or to call for the evidences placed before the Select Committee on the Government Premises (Eviction) Amendment Bill, 1954.

Coming to the specific provisions of the Bill we feel that the estate officer should be selected from among the judiciary cadre and provision for prescribing the qualifications should have been accepted. We also feel that there must be a provision for appeal to the High Court over the decision of the appellate officer.

It was our endeavour in the Joint Committee to see that while expediting the process of eviction of unauthorised persons, deserving persons including *bona fide* refugees should have the right of alternative accommodation before eviction. But the Government and the majority of the members were not prepared to make any differentiation in this respect and they held the view that Government should have the power to evict each and every occupant considered to be in unauthorised occupation.

They were not even prepared to incorporate the assurance given by Shri N. V. Gadgil, the Minister of Works, Production and Supply on the 29th September, 1951:

“Those who have erected any construction before the 16th August, 1950, will be given alternative accommodation and that the alternative accommodation will be, as far as possible, near the place where they have now been doing some business.”

Anyhow, we still strongly hold the view that at least this assurance should have been statutorily recognised in the present Bill.

We also feel that the question of alternative accommodation for the construction workers in Delhi and other places and the Scheduled Castes should have been sympathetically considered and necessary provision incorporated in the Bill.

V. PRASAD RAO.

CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI.

P. K. KODIYAN.

. NEW DELHI;
May 1, 1958.

Bill No. IIB of 1958

**THE PUBLIC PREMISES (EVICTION OF
UNAUTHORISED OCCUPANTS) BILL, 1958**

(AS AMENDED BY THE JOINT COMMITTEE)

*(Words underlined or side-lined indicate the amendments
suggested by the Committee)*

A

BILL

*to provide for the eviction of unauthorised occupants from public
premises and for certain incidental matters.*

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Ninth Year of the Republic
of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Public Premises (Eviction of
Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1958. Short title
and extent.

5 (2) It extends to the whole of India.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,— Definitions.

(a) “estate officer” means an officer appointed as such by
the Central Government under section 3;

10 (b) “public premises” means any premises belonging to, or
taken on lease or requisitioned by, or on behalf of, the Central
Government; and, in relation to the Union territory of Delhi,
includes also—

(i) any premises belonging to the Municipal Corpora-
tion of Delhi or any municipal committee or notified area
15 committee, and

(ii) any premises belonging to the Delhi Development
Authority, whether such premises are in the possession of,
or leased out by, the said Authority;

(c) "premises" means any land or any building or part of a building and includes,—

(i) the garden, grounds and out-houses, if any, appertaining to such building or part of a building, and

(ii) any fittings affixed to such building or part of a building for the more beneficial enjoyment thereof;

(d) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(e) "unauthorised occupation", in relation to any public premises, means the occupation by any person of the public premises without authority for such occupation, and includes the continuance in occupation by any person of the public premises after the authority (whether by way of grant or any other mode of transfer) under which he was allowed to occupy the premises has expired or has been determined for any reason whatsoever.

Appointment
of estate
officers.

3. The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette,—

(a) appoint such persons, being gazetted officers of Government, as it thinks fit to be estate officers for the purposes of this Act; and

(b) define the local limits within which, or the categories of public premises in respect of which, each estate officer shall exercise the powers conferred, and perform the duties imposed, on estate officers by or under this Act.

25

Issue of notice to show cause against order of eviction.

4. (1) If the estate officer is of opinion that any persons are in unauthorised occupation of any public premises and that they should be evicted, the estate officer shall issue in the manner hereinafter provided a notice in writing calling upon all persons concerned to show cause why an order of eviction should not be made.

30

(2) The notice shall—

(a) specify the grounds on which the order of eviction is proposed to be made; and

(b) require all persons concerned, that is to say, all persons who are, or may be, in occupation of, or claim interest in, the public premises, to show cause, if any, against the proposed order on or before such date as is specified in the notice, being a date not earlier than ten days from the date of issue thereof.

35

(3) The estate officer shall cause the notice to be served by having it affixed on the outer door or some other conspicuous part of the public premises, and in such other manner as may be prescribed, whereupon the notice shall be deemed to have been duly
5 given to all persons concerned.

(4) Where the estate officer knows or has reasons to believe that any persons are in occupation of the public premises, then, without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (3), he shall cause a copy of the notice to be served on every such person by
10 post or by delivering or tendering it to that person or in such other manner as may be prescribed.

5. (1) If, after considering the cause, if any, shown by any person in pursuance of a notice under section 4 and any evidence he may produce in support of the same and after giving him a reasonable opportunity of being heard, the estate officer is satisfied that the public premises are in unauthorised occupation, the estate officer may, on a date to be fixed for the purpose, make an order of eviction, for reasons to be recorded therein, directing that the public premises shall be vacated by all persons who may be in
15 occupation thereof or any part thereof, and cause a copy of the order to be affixed on the outer door or some other conspicuous part of the public premises.

Eviction of unauthorised occupants.

(2) If any person refuses or fails to comply with the order of eviction within forty-five days of the date of its publication under
25 sub-section (1), the estate officer or any other officer duly authorised by the estate officer in this behalf may evict that person from, and take possession of, the public premises and may, for that purpose, use such force as may be necessary.

6. (1) Where any persons have been evicted from any public premises under section 5, the estate officer may, after giving fourteen days' notice to the persons from whom possession of the public premises has been taken and after publishing the notice in at least one newspaper having circulation in the locality, remove or cause to be removed or dispose of by public auction any property remaining on such premises.
30

Disposal of property left on public premises by unauthorised occupants.

(2) Where any property is sold under sub-section (1), the sale proceeds shall, after deducting the expenses of the sale and the amount, if any, due to the Central Government on account of arrears of rent or damages, be paid to such person or persons as may appear
40 to the estate officer to be entitled to the same:

Provided that where the estate officer is unable to decide as to the person or persons to whom the balance of the amount is payable

or as to the apportionment of the same, he may refer such dispute to the civil court of competent jurisdiction and the decision of the court thereon shall be final.

Power to recover rent or damages in respect of public premises as arrears of land revenue.

7. (1) Where any person is in arrears of rent payable in respect of any public premises, the estate officer may, by order, require that person to pay the same within such time and in such instalments as may be specified in the order. 5

(2) Where any person is, or has at any time been, in unauthorised occupation of any public premises, the estate officer may, having regard to such principles of assessment of damages as may be prescribed, assess the damages on account of the use and occupation of such premises and may, by order, require that person to pay the damages within such time and in such instalments as may be specified in the order:

Provided that no such order shall be made until after the issue of a notice in writing to the person calling upon him to show cause within such time as may be specified in the notice why such order should not be made, and until his objections, if any, and any evidence he may produce in support of the same, have been considered by the estate officer. 20

(3) If any person refuses or fails to pay the arrears of rent or any instalment thereof payable under sub-section (1) or the damages or any instalment thereof payable under sub-section (2) within the time specified in the order relating thereto, the estate officer may issue a certificate for the amount due to the Collector who shall proceed to recover the same as an arrear of land revenue. 25

Power of estate officers.

8. An estate officer shall, for the purpose of holding any inquiry under this Act, have the same powers as are vested in a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, when trying a suit, in respect of the following matters, namely:— 5 of 1908. 30

(a) summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath;

(b) requiring the discovery and production of documents;

(c) any other matter which may be prescribed.

Appeals.

9. (1) An appeal shall lie from every order of the estate officer made in respect of any public premises under section 5 or section 7 to an appellate officer who shall be the district judge of the district in which the public premises are situate or such other judicial officer in that district of not less than ten years' standing as the district judge may designate in this behalf. 35 40

(2) An appeal under sub-section (1) shall be preferred—

(a) in the case of an appeal from an order under section 5, within thirty days from the date of publication of the order under sub-section (1) of that section; and

5 (b) in the case of an appeal from an order under section 7, within thirty days from the date on which the order is communicated to the appellant :

Provided that the appellate officer may entertain the appeal after the expiry of the said period of thirty days, if he is satisfied that the
10 appellant was prevented by sufficient cause from filing the appeal in time.

(3) Where an appeal is preferred from an order of the estate officer, the appellate officer may stay the enforcement of that order for such period and on such conditions as he deems fit.

15 (4) Every appeal under this section shall be disposed of by the appellate officer as expeditiously as possible.

(5) For the purposes of this section, a presidency town shall be deemed to be a district and the chief judge or the principal judge of the city civil court therein shall be deemed to be the district
20 judge of the district.

10. Save as otherwise expressly provided in this Act, every order made by an estate officer or appellate officer under this Act shall be final and shall not be called in question in any original suit, application or execution proceedings. Finality of orders.

25 11. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Central Government or the appellate officer or the estate officer in respect of anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance of this Act or of any rules or orders made thereunder. Protection of action taken in good faith.

30 12. The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, direct that any power exercisable by it under this Act shall, subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified in the notification, be exercisable also by a State Government or an officer of the State Government. Delegation of powers.

35 13. (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act. Power to make rules.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the form of any notice required or authorised to be given under this Act and the manner in which it may be served; 5

(b) the holding of inquiries under this Act;

(c) the procedure to be followed in taking possession of public premises;

(d) the manner in which damages for unauthorised occupation may be assessed and the principles which may be taken 10 into account in assessing such damages;

(e) the manner in which appeals may be preferred and the procedure to be followed in appeals;

(f) any other matter which has to be, or may be, prescribed.

(3) All rules made under this section shall, as soon as may be 15 after they are made, be laid for not less than thirty days before each House of Parliament and shall be subject to such modifications as Parliament may make during the session in which they are so laid or the session immediately following.

Repeal.

14. The Public Premises (Eviction) Act, 1950, is hereby repealed. 20 27 of 1950

APPENDIX I

(Vide para 2 of the Report)

Motion in the Rajya Sabha for reference of the Bill to a Joint Committee

"That the Bill to provide for the eviction of unauthorised occupants from public premises and for certain incidental matters be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members; 15 members from this House, namely—

Shri P. N. Saprū
Shri H. P. Saksena
Shri P. S. Rajagopal Naidu
Shrimati Yashoda Reddy
Shri Ram Sahai
Shri R. V. Dangre
Shri Onkar Nath
Shri Jugal Kishore
Shri Maheshwar Naik
Syed Mazhar Imam
Shri S. C. Deb
Shri N. R. Malkani
Shri V. Prasad Rao
Shri N. B. Deshmukh, and
Shri Theodore Bodra,

and 30 members from the Lok Sabha;

that in order to constitute a meeting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that in other respects, the Rules of procedure of this House relating to Select Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Chairman may make;

that this House recommends to the Lok Sabha that the Lok Sabha do join in the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by the Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee; and

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the 22nd April, 1958."

APPENDIX II

(Vide para. 3 of the Report)

Motion in the Lok Sabha

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that the House do join the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Bill, 1958, made in the motion adopted by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th March, 1958 and communicated to this House on the 14th March, 1958 and resolves that the following members of Lok Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee:—

1. Shri N. B. Matti
2. Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani
3. Shri Naval Prabhakar
4. Shri T. N. Viswanatha Reddy
5. Shri Vutukuru Rami Reddy
6. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed
7. Shri Jhulan Sinha
8. Shri Bhola Raut
9. Shri Chhaganlal M. Kedaria
10. Sardar Amar Singh Saigal
11. Shri M. Sankarapandian
12. Shri M. K. Shivananjappa
13. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi
14. Shri Shobha Ram
15. Shri S. Ahmad Mehdi
16. Shri Kanhaiya Lal Balmiki
17. Shri Sinhasan Singh
18. Shri Padam Dev
19. Shri Shivram Rango Rane
20. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi
21. Shri P. K. Kodiyan
22. Shri Mohan Swarup
23. Shri Braj Raj Singh

-
24. Shri Sublman Ghose
 25. Shri Jaipal Singh
 26. Shri Surendra Mahanty
 27. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee
 28. Shri B. N. Datar
 29. Shri Anil K. Chanda, and
 30. Shri K. C. Reddy."

S. N. MUKERJEE
Secretary.

